

URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

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. REPORT .

ON THE

HEALTH OF DENTON

. 1919 .

BY

WM. STEWART, M.D.

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DENTON ;

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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.. ROBERT HARRISON.

.. ALBERT EDWIN OLLIS.

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.. FRED COOKE.

## Urban District of Denton.

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Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Denton,

June 24th, 1920.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of Denton for the year 1919.

It is pleasing to be able to note a slight improvement in the birth rate.

The death rate is satisfactory. It is below the previous year, and it is also below the previous ten years average.

The marriage rate (at appointed places in the district) is higher than in any year during the past six years.

The infant death rate is slightly higher than in the previous year, but it is lower than the ten years average; it is also lower than that for the whole of the country.

The epidemic death rate is below that for last year and is also below the preceding ten years average.

The work of w.c. conversions has been practically held up during the war, but progress in this direction has been made during the year under survey.

Trade is again brisk in the district. The majority of workpeople are in full employment, there is apparently little poverty in the district.

The shortage of house accommodation throughout the district is acute, but it is hoped that the Council's Scheme under the "Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919," for the erection of new houses will shortly remedy this serious

matter. The demand for houses has increased with the demobilization of men since the armistice.

The estimated civilian population is 17,146, last year it was 15,465.

A complete survey of the district under the above Act was carried out in October, 1919. A detailed summary of the same is included at the end of my Report.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work has done, and is doing much good in the district. The present premises are not sufficiently commodious. A movement is now on foot to raise money to build and equip larger and more convenient premises. It will then be possible to extend our present Scheme.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

## STATISTICAL.

The following are the General Statistics for the year 1919 :—

Area of the district in Acres	...	...	...	2593
Population (Census 1911)	...	...	...	16877
Estimated population (on pre-war lines) at the middle of 1919 :				
Males	...	...	...	8465
Females	...	...	...	9159
				17642
Estimated population as furnished by the Registrar-General :				
For estimation of death rate	...	...	...	17146
For estimation of birth rate	...	...	...	17861
Number of persons per acre	...	...	..	6
Number of persons in each Ward at the census-taking, 1911 :				
West	...	...	...	6344
North	...	...	...	6168
East	...	...	...	4365
				16877
Number of inhabited houses at the census-taking, 1911				
...	..	...	...	3967
Number of uninhabited houses at the census-taking, 1911				
...	...	...	...	151
Number of buildings not used as dwellings at the census-taking, 1911				
...	...	...	...	239
Number of persons per house at the census-taking, 1911				
...	...	...	...	4.956
Persons married per 1000 of the population				
...	...	...	...	7.6
Births in the district :				
Males	...	...	...	139
Females	...	...	...	154
				293

## Deaths :

Males	...	...	...	...	102	}	205
Females	...	...	...	...	103		
Annual birth rate per 1000 of the population	...				...		16·4
Annual death rate per 1000 of the population	...				...		11·9
Mean birth rate for ten years, 1909-1918	...				...		20·3
Increase or decrease in 1919 on :							
Previous year	...	...	...	...	...		+2·0
Ten years average	...	...	...	...	...		—3·9
Mean death rate for ten years 1909-1918	...				...		14·3
Increase or decrease in 1919 on :							
Previous year	...	...	...	...	...		—4·5
Ten years average	...	...	...	...	...		—2·4
Epidemic death rate per 1000 of population	...				...		0·23
Mean of ten years 1909-1918	...		...	...	...		1·00
Increase or decrease in 1919 on :							
Previous year	...	...	...	...	...		—0·61
Ten years average	...	...	...	...	...		—0·77
Phthisis death rate	...	...	...	...	...		0·40
Mean of ten years 1909-1918	...		...	...	...		0·90
Increase or decrease in 1919 on :							
Previous year	...	...	...	...	...		—0·69
Ten years average	...	...	...	...	...		—0·50
Rate of deaths under one year to 1000 births	...				...		81
Mean death rate under one year 1909-1918	...				...		117
Increase or decrease in 1919 on :							
Previous year	...	...	...	...	...		+14
Ten years average	—	...	...	...	...		—36

## Location, Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The Denton Urban District lies in the South-Eastern corner of Lancashire, on the borders of Cheshire. It is bounded on the north by Audenshaw Urban District and the Gorton District of Manchester; on the east by the Borough of Hyde; on the south by the Bredbury and Romiley Urban District and the County Borough of Stockport; the Reddish District of the latter Borough adjoins it on the west.

Estimated civilian population, 1919 : 17,146.

The area of the Urban District is 2593 acres.

The following table gives the population and number of inhabited houses at the census years 1901 and 1911 and the estimated figures for 1919 :

	Year.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Average Population per House.
Census	1901	14934	3339	4.47
Census	1911	16877	3967	4.956
Estimated	1919 (civilian)	17146	4261	4.02

There are  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles of main roads in the district, about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of other highways repairable by the District Council as well as over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of uncompleted streets and other roads not repaired by the Council. Houses in the district are mostly four and six room type, built along four main highways, viz.: the Hyde, Manchester, Stockport and Ashton Roads, which intersect at right angles near the middle of the district. Most of the land in the rest of Denton is not yet built upon.

The surface formation of the district is clay, overlying the coal measures.



## Industries in the District.

The principal industries are Felt and Silk Hat Making. There are 20 Hat Factories, 11 Factories concerned mainly with processes incidental to hat making, 5 Machinists and Ironfounders, 1 Chemical Works, 1 Paper Mill, 1 Cotton Spinning Mill, a Colliery, a Brickworks, and an Electric Lamp and Accumulator works. (Hatting, with its allied industries, finds employment for at least 75 per cent. of the working population of the district.) For some time before and also during the war there was a considerable depression in the hatting industry. During the war the majority of unemployed found temporary employment in other industries (principally outside the district). During the past twelve months the trade has revived, all factories are in full work. The difficulty now appears to be a shortage of labour.

Some of the workpeople who are employed at the "Alpha Chemical Works" have suffered from Acute Dermatitis, but not to any serious extent. Otherwise I have no evidence to show that the health of the employees has suffered in any other industry in the district.

## Vital Statistics.

### Birth Rate.

The number of births registered during the year was 293 (twenty-one illegitimate children—eleven boys and ten girls).

The number of females born (154) exceed the males born (139) by fifteen.

The birth rate was 16.4 per 1000 of the estimated population (17,861) as furnished by the Registrar-General for the estimation of the birth rate (males 7.78, females 8.62).

The following table gives the number of births registered, with the birth rate for the ten years: 1909-1918, with averages for the years stated:—



Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.
1909	391	24·2
1910	439	26·9
1911	385	22·7
1912	364	21·3
1913	359	20·8
1914	366	21·1
1915	328	18·7
1916	295	16·2
1917	290	16·5
1918	251	14·4
Average for 10 years, 1909—1918.	— 346	— 20·2

The birth rate is 2·0 above that for the previous year, but is 3·9 below the ten years average ; also 2·1 below that for England and Wales.

### Death Rate.

The deaths relate exclusively to the civilian population.

The death rate population excludes all non-civilian males, whether serving at home or abroad. These estimates are based mainly upon the rationing returns, kindly placed at the Registrar-General's disposal by the Ministry of Food, whereas, on the other hand, the birth rate (and marriage rate) population is intended to include all the elements of the population contributing to the birth and marriage rates.

The civilian population, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 17,146.

The total number of deaths registered was 205.

The deaths of females (103) exceed those of males (102) by one.

The death rate from all causes was 11·9 (males 5·91, females 6·00).

The following table gives the number of deaths belonging to the district, together with the death rates for the ten years 1909-1918, with averages for the years stated :

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1909	211	15.1
1910	195	14.9
1911	256	15.1
1912	248	14.5
1913	252	14.65
1914	225	12.97
1915	255	14.88
1916	244	14.58
1917	216	13.70
1918	254	16.4
Average for 10 years, 1909—1918.	238	14.3

The death rate is 4.5 below that for the previous year, 2.4 below the ten years' average ; also 1.9 below that for England and Wales.

### Transferable Deaths.

Four deaths of non-residents registered in the district have been transferred away, and 38 deaths of residents not registered in the district have been transferred to the district.

The ages at the time of death were as follows :—

All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and up-wards
205	24	1	6	4	9	37	63	61

The causes of deaths during 1919, were as follows :—  
Diphtheria and Croup 2, Influenza 7, Erysipelas 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 7, other tuberculous diseases 3, Cancer, Malignant Disease 20, Meningitis 4, Organic Heart Disease 20,

Bronchitis 22, Pneumonia (all forms) 25, other respiratory diseases 3, Diarrhœa, etc. (under two years) 2, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Nephritis and Bright's Disease 5, Puerperal Fever 1, Congenital Debility, etc. 11, Violence, apart from suicide 6, Suicide 2, other defined diseases 62, causes ill-defined or unknown 1.

### Infant Mortality.

There were 24 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year (three illegitimate) which, measured by the proportion of deaths to the registered births, was equal to 81 per 1000 births.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and infant death rate for the ten years 1909—1918, with averages for the years stated : —

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Death Rate.
1909	51	130
1910	43	97
1911	57	148
1912	54	148
1913	52	144
1914	44	120
1915	48	146
1916	32	108
1917	20	68
1918	17	67
Average for 10 years, 1909—1918.	41	117

The death rate is therefore 14 per 1000 births above that for the previous year, it is 36 below the ten years' average ; also eight per thousand births below that for England and Wales.

The cause of deaths under one year of age was as follows :—

Bronchitis 1, Congenital Debility, etc. 11, Pneumonia 4, Meningitis 1, Gastritis 3, Convulsions 1, Idiopathic Axillary Cellulitis 1, Gastro-Enteritis 2.

The following table gives the ages in weeks and months of infants who died under one year of age :—

Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total under 1 Year
6	2	—	5	13	4	2	2	3	24

### Poor Law Relief.

In response to a letter which I addressed to Mr. H. H. Daley, Assistant Clerk to the Guardians, Ashton-u-Lyne, re the amount of Poor Law Relief afforded to residents of this district. The following is a copy of a letter received :—

Dear Sir,

Reference yours of the 5th instant, I have now the pleasure to inform you that during the year ending December 31st, 1919, residents of Denton who received relief from my board are classified as follows :—

Department.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hospital	26	18	7	51
Institution	16	14	4	34
Out-door relief	13	38	51	102
	55	70	62	187

Without the expenditure of considerable time and trouble it is not possible to inform you of the cost of maintenance of the foregoing in the Hospital and Institution, because we should have to ascertain for each individual the number of days he was maintained and then reckon at the current flat rate of 21/- for the Hospital and 10/6 for the Institution. Moreover an individual may, and often is, included in the figures of all the three departments, nor are we able to give you the numbers maintained in the County Asylums and the cost thereof for the aforesaid reason.

Excluding administration expenditure the actual cost of outdoor relief for the year was £600 : 14 : 1 but this includes additional grants for Peace and Christmas days.

Yours Faithfully,

H. HALL DALEY.

William Stewart, Esq.,  
Wilton Villa,  
Denton.

There were twenty-one deaths of residents of Denton in the Union Hospital.

It is impossible to estimate the extent to which hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are utilised.

Seventeen deaths were transferred from voluntary-aided hospitals outside the district.

### **Sanitary Circumstances of the District.** **Water Supply.**

The whole of the district is supplied from the water mains of the Manchester Corporation. The supply is unlimited in amount and of good quality.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

With the exception of a small number of houses in the low-lying portion of the district which drain into the River Tame no known pollution exists. At the present time owing to the shortage of house accommodation, it is not thought desirable to proceed further with this matter.



## Drainage and Sewerage.

Necessary filter extensions at the Sewage Disposal Works are still suspended owing to unworked coal mines underlying the site of the same. The existing contact beds are being converted into percolating filters together with removal of the filtering media. It is anticipated that this will permit of the secondary treatment of an increased volume of tank effluent together with the production of an improved final effluent.

The Council are also watching with interest the development of the Activated Sludge Process of Sewage Purification with a view of ascertaining whether such process is practicable and economical and if it might with advantage be adopted at their Sewage Disposal Works.

For the present the sludge is air-dried in lagoons and removed by farmers.

## Drainage.

The district is well drained and is on the partially separate system, all portions of the district are connected with the outfall.

## Closet Accomodation.

The following figures give the closet accommodation in the district at the end of 1919:—

No. of Privy Middens	...	...	178
No. of Closets attached to these Middens	3	8	
No. of Pail Closets	...	...	27
No. of Ashpits (excluding Middens)			341
No. of Fresh Water Closets	...	...	4002
No. of Portable Receptacles for refuse			3483
No. of Waste Water Closets...	..		661

No. of Privy Closets converted during 1919:—

To Fresh W.C.'s nine

To Waste W.C.'s nil

To Pails &c. nil

No. of Privy Closets abolished during 1919:— Three

No. of Pail Closets converted to:—

Fresh W.C.'s one

Waste W.C.'s none

No. of Waste Water Closets converted:—

To Fresh W.C.'s seven

The following table prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances will show the number of conversions during the years 1911-1919.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Privy Closets abolished ... ..	265	196	190	139	29	—	3	—	12
Fresh Water Closets substituted	271	202	193	133	29	—	3	—	9
Pail Closets abolished ... ..	—	—	7	15	—	—	—	—	2
Fresh Water Closets substituted	—	—	9	13	—	—	—	—	1
Waste Water Closets abolished	—	—	25	13	10	—	—	—	7
Fresh Water Closets substituted	—	—	25	13	10	—	—	—	7
Privy Middens abolished ... ..	153	109	105	67	17	—	—	—	7
Dustbins substituted ... ..	280	195	196	132	31	—	—	—	6
Dry Ashpits abolished ... ..	—	30	14	11	6	—	—	1	2
Dustbins substituted ... ..	—	55	16	18	9	—	—	1	2

### Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse.

This work is carried on satisfactorily by the Sanitary Authority.

Privy middens are emptied periodically, Ashbins are emptied at regular intervals, Pail Closets are systematically emptied. There are three cesspools in the district, these are emptied at regular intervals.

The whole of the contents of the above are removed in specially constructed carts, and deposited on low-lying



ground at the following tips, viz:— Windmill Lane and Vaudry Lane.

These tips are in isolated districts and well away from houses. The deposits are well soiled over.

An old, disused coal-pit shaft has also been used during the year for tipping dry ashes.

House refuse is dealt with in a similar manner to the above.

The following statement prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances shows the amount of night soil and ashes removed during the year:—

Dustbins emptied	...	121,909	...	2209 loads.
Dry ashpits emptied	...	1363	{	...
Privy middens emptied	...	561		
Pails 351, Cesspools 43	...	...	...	59 loads.
Trade refuse	...	...	...	77 loads.
Total				3709 loads.

Removed to Windmill tip	...	...	1808 loads.
do. Vaudry Lane tip	...	...	1751 loads.
do. Broomstair (disused coal shaft)	...	...	27 loads.
do. Farmers Tips	...	...	123 loads.
Total			3709 loads.

### Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The following is a classified statement (prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances) of the number of premises visited:—

Dwelling-houses				
(other than Housing, Town Planning &c. Act.)	14			
Courts, yards and passages	...	...	1035	
Water Closets	...	...	...	338
Pail Closets	...	...	...	2

Privies	...	...	...	...	104
Ashpits	...	..	...	...	57
House Drainage		...	...	...	84
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	38
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	67
Dairies	...	...	...	...	51
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers' Shops	...	..	...	...	70
Slaughter houses		...	...	...	293
Offensive Trades		...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	3
Other places where food is produced and sold					15
Factories	...	...	...	...	17
Workshops	...	...	...	...	2
Out-workers Premises		...	...	...	7
Schools	...	...	...	...	7
Council's Tips	...	...	...	...	38
Hawkers' Carts	...	...	...	...	16
Interviews with Agents, Owners &c., of Property				...	185

The following table (also prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances) shows the result of action taken in regard to the defects or nuisances discovered :—

Privy Closets abolished	...	...	...	12
Fresh Water Closets substituted	...	...	...	9
Waste Water Closets abolished	...	...	...	7
Fresh Water Closets substituted	...	...	...	7
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets abolished	...	...	...	2
Fresh Water Closets substituted	...	...	...	1
Privy Middens abolished	...	...	...	7
Dustbins substituted	...	...	...	6
Dry Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	2
Dustbins substituted	...	...	...	2
Inspection Chamber provided	...	...	...	1

Blocked Drains, Gullies, W.C.s released	...	72
Water-supply pipes, Waste pipes repaired	...	44
Dustbins renewed and repaired	...	35
Yard Surfaces repaired	...	12
Yard Walls repaired	...	3
Roofs and Chimney Stacks repaired	...	9
Dropsouts disconnected from drains or repaired		3
Windows repaired and made to open	...	3
House Floors and Walls repaired	...	2
W.C. Cisterns repaired	...	13
W.C. Pedestals renewed	...	2
Eaves-Gutters repaired	...	32
Dampness remedied	...	7
Offensive Accumulations removed	...	2
Yard Gates repaired	...	1
Nuisances abated from Animals improperly kept		1

### Premises and Occupations which can be Controiled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

The following table will show the number and character of such premises and occupations :

Character of Premises or Occupation.	No.	Registered or Licensed.	Remarks on Condition Found.
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk - -	20	Registered	Satisfactory.
Cowkeepers only - -	4	Registered	Satisfactory.
Purveyors of Milk - -	34	Registered	Clean.
Tripe Boilers - -	2	Registered	Clean.
Slaughter-houses -	10	4 Registered 6 Licensed	Fair.
Bakehouses - -	2	Registered	Clean.
Outworkers' Premises -	362	Registered	Clean.
Common Lodging Houses	Nil.		
Undergrnd. Sleeping Rms.	Nil.		

Outworkers are principally employed in the trimming of felt and silk hats.

Where infectious disease has occurred at an outworker's premises work has been suspended during the period of infection.

Other sanitary conditions requiring notice :

The present method of killing in private slaughter-houses is unsatisfactory. It is to my mind essential that all carcasses should be examined immediately after slaughter. To do this is almost impossible where the killing is done in a number of slaughter-houses throughout the district. During the war all animals were slaughtered at the slaughter-house belonging to the Denton and Haughton Co-operative Society Limited, Amelia Street, Denton. This afforded our Meat Inspector (Mr. Brocklehurst) better facilities for the detection of unsound meat. I think it is quite essential that a Public Abattoir should be provided for the district.

In my Report for 1914 (p. 10, pa. 1.) I recommended the paving of back passages (to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water). So far nothing has been done. I beg again to ask my Council to give this matter their serious consideration.

Rag and Flock Act, 1911 :

There are in the district four cabinetmakers and upholsterers, who make furniture, etc., for sale in their own shops. They make only the best furniture and are above suspicion of using anything but the best material.

### Schools.

There are in the district two Provided Schools, viz. :—The Russell Scott Council School and the Central Council School.

Five Non-Provided Schools, viz. :—Christ Church, C.E. School, Denton and Haughton National School, St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, St. Mary's C.E. School, and St. Anne's C.E. School.

The sanitary condition of all Schools in the district is, on the whole, satisfactory.

The w.c. accommodation at Christ Church School is in an insanitary condition, inasmuch as the concrete floor is in a very broken condition and allows of accumulations of urine.

Notice has been served on the School Managers to remedy the defect.

All Schools in the district receive their water supply from the Manchester Corporation Mains. Cases of infectious diseases were dealt with by exclusion.

No School, or department of a School, was closed during the year.

On receipt of notification of an infectious disease, the Head Teacher is invited to exclude from School all children coming from the infected house until such house has been certified free from infection.

Leaflets giving the most prominent symptoms and signs of the infectious diseases have been supplied to all Schools, and the teachers have been asked to exclude from School any child showing symptoms suggestive of infectious disease.

Printed Post Cards are provided by the Council, and supplied to Head Teachers, so as to enable them more easily to notify the Health Department of the occurrence of any suspicious case attending their School.

Non-notifiable zymotics have been dealt with according to the rules laid down in the "Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School, 1909."

Medical Inspection of School Children is carried on under the requirements of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and of the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools (Articles 58 *a* and *b*).



The Medical Inspector, along with the School Nurse, visits in turn each School in the district and makes a systematic inspection of all School Children.

A weekly return of sickness in Schools is made by the School Attendance Officer, a copy of which I receive each week.

The following figures will show the approximate average weekly return of new cases of sickness during the twelve months under the separate headings :—

Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps	Ringworm.	Ophthalmia.	Sore Throat.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Colds.	Sore Head.	Other Diseases.	Total.
4	2	0.00	1.3	3	5	1.1	1.2	0.00	11.2	5.7	4.1	2.9	48.1	77.0

The number of School weeks for which I have had a return was 37.

The following figures show the notifiable zymotic attacks in school children at the different Schools in the district :—

*See Page 22.*

With a view to preventing the spread of infectious diseases amongst school children, class-rooms have been frequently disinfected. Sixty-six class-rooms at seven schools have been disinfected during the year.

SCHOOL.	Quarter Ending 31st March	Quarter Ending 30th June	Quarter Ending 30th September	Quarter Ending 31st December
Russell Scott Council School.	... ..	4 Measles ... 1 Diphtheria	1 Measles ... 2 Diphtheria 1 Scarlet Fever	3 Scarlet Fever
Central Council School ...	1 Scarlet Fever 1 Pneumonia ...	23 Measles ... 1 Scarlet Fever 2 Diphtheria	... .. ... ..	6 Scarlet Fever
Christ Church C.E. School.	... ..	... ..	1 Diphtheria ...	... ..
Denton and Haughton National School.	... ..	1 Measles ... 1 Diphtheria	1 Measles ...	... ..
St. Mary's R.C. School ...	... ..	1 Measles ...	... ..	1 Scarlet Fever
St. Mary's C.E. School ...	... ..	1 Measles ...	1 Measles ... 1 Diphtheria	4 Scarlet Fever 1 Measles
St. Anne's C.E. School ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 Scarlet Fever 1 Measles 1 Pneumonia



## Food.

### MILK SUPPLY.

The milk produced within or imported into the district has been pure and wholesome in character. During the December quarter of the year the supply of fresh milk was insufficient, and in many cases dried or condensed milk had to be substituted.

No samples of milk were taken during the year or action as regards tuberculous milk.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order are in force in the district. Periodical inspections are made. They are, on the whole, clean and in fair order. A minimum of 600 cubic feet for each cow is required. There are in the district 24 cowkeepers, and 34 dairymen or milk purveyors; all are on the Register. The number of inspections of these premises during the year was 121. No arrangement for regular veterinary inspection of dairy cows has been made, but where thought necessary a veterinary surgeon has been called in.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.—The Council's scheme respecting Maternity and Child Welfare Work now includes provision for aiding in the supply of milk and foods for expectant and nursing mothers, and of milk for infants and children under five years of age.

A number of cases have been supplied with milk at less than cost price, some free, where considered necessary, and where the woman supplied could not afford to pay the full price. Before relief of this kind is afforded, due consideration is given to all applications. A scale has been adopted, based on the income of the family and the number of the children.

So far no dinners for expectant or nursing mothers have been provided.

## OTHER FOODS.

There are in the district ten slaughter-houses, four of which are registered and six licensed. During the year all slaughtering of animals was carried out at the slaughter-house belonging to the Denton and Haughton Co-operative Society, Ltd., Amelia Street, Denton, which was also used as a centre for the distribution of frozen and chilled meat to all butchers in the district. This gave our Meat Inspector (Mr Brocklehurst) better facilities for inspection of meat than heretofore, when slaughtering was carried out at a number of slaughter-houses throughout the district.

The following tabulated list (prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances and Meat Inspector) shows the quantity and kind of meat condemned as diseased, unsound and unfit for human food :—

Four carcasses, and all the organs of same

(three tuberculous, one Johnes disease)... 1 ton 3 cwt. 3 qrs.

One carcase of cow (puerperal fever)	...	526 lbs.
Beast livers	... ..	40½
Sets of beasts' lungs	... ..	20½
Sheeps' plucks	... ..	22
Pigs' livers	... ..	4
Sets of pigs' lungs	... ..	6
Sets of tripe	... ..	26
Udders	... ..	8
Heads (beast)	... ..	1
Kidneys (beast)	... ..	2
Frozen and chilled beef	... ..	456 lbs.
English beef	... ..	179 lbs.
English mutton	... ..	15½ lbs.
Bacon	... ..	539½ lbs.

In addition to the above, six carcasses were stripped, *i.e.*, linings of chest and stomachic walls were stripped away.

Number of inspections of slaughter-houses during the year 293.

The conditions found in all are fairly satisfactory.

To enable any satisfactory control, slaughtering should be carried out at one centre.

A public abattoir is the only satisfactory solution.

Other foods seized, which were unsound and unfit for human food :—

212 eggs, 34 lbs. of dates, 40 lbs. of pears, and two tins of crab.

Premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored or exposed for sale :—

Fifteen inspections have been made to places where food is prepared and sold. The premises were found in good sanitary condition.

### **Bakehouses.**

There are thirty-one bakehouses in the district, with the exception of two the baking is carried on in conjunction with some other business.

The sanitary conditions in all were found satisfactory.

### **Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.**

The diseases included in the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889 are as follows:— Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Typhus Fever, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas and Asiatic Cholera.

The following cases were notified in 1919 and in the ten previous years, and the year 1919 is compared with the average of the previous ten years:—

Disease.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Ave. for 10 years	1919
Small-pox... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.	92	21	47	37	57	192	60	37	15	25	58.6	28
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.....	7	6	8	17	26	19	7	6	12	11	11.9	16
Typhus Fever.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.	17	6	8	5	6	1	7	3	...	3	5.6	1
Puerperal Fev.	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	2
Erysipelas.....	12	7	11	7	10	8	13	8	5	8	8.9	8
Contind. Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	0.2	...
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>55</b>

The number of cases notified in 1919 is therefore eight more than in the preceding year but is 30 less than the 10 years average.

There were four deaths, due to the above diseases (Diphtheria 2, Erysipelas 1, Puerperal Fever 1) which gives an Epidemic Death-rate of 0.23 per 1000 of the Population compared with 0.84 in 1918 and with 1.00 (the mean average of the ten years 1909-1918. The Epidemic Death-rate was therefore 0.61 below that for the previous year, also 0.77 below the 10 years average.

### Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox has been notified in the district since 1904.

### Scarlet Fever.

There were 28 cases notified during the year which is three more than in the previous year, but 30.6 less than the average for the ten years 1909-1918.

The following figures show the number notified each month during the year:—

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May. June. July. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

0    0    2    2    1    0    0    1    2    5    8    7

The number of cases notified in each age group was:—  
Between 1-2 one ; 2-5 four ; 5-15 twenty-one ; 15-25 two.

There were no deaths.

The death rate from Scarlet Fever for England and Wales was 0·03

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows:—  
North Ward 12, East Ward 8, West Ward 8. Three cases were removed to Hospital. All other cases were treated at home on the lines advocated by Dr. Robert Milne, (Eucalyptus Oil and Carbolic Oil are supplied free by the Council).

At the same time all reasonable precautions are taken to isolate the cases as far as possible in their own homes, and on recovery the house is disinfected.

The home method of treatment of Scarlet Fever has now been employed in the district for the past five and a half years, and in my opinion has been satisfactory.

Only for some special reason is a case removed to hospital, e.g., want of convenience for isolation, overcrowding, or where the mother is expecting, etc.

### Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The following figures show the number of cases notified during 1919 and in the 10 preceding years:—

1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
7	6	8	17	26	19	7	6	12	11	16

The number is five above the previous year and is also 4·1 above the average for the preceding ten years.

With regard to age, three were between the ages 2-5 ; ten between 5-15 ; two between 15-25 ; and one between 25-45.

There were two deaths, which was equal to a death rate of 0·11, compared with a death rate of 0·13 for England and Wales.



The cases were distributed throughout the year:—  
January 2, February 1, March 1, April 2, May 2, June 2,  
August 2, September 3, October 1.

The Ward distribution was as follows:—  
North Ward 2, East Ward 6, West Ward 8.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is kept at the Health Offices, and is supplied free to any Medical Practitioner on application.

Fifteen vials, equalling 2000 units each, were used during the year.

The Council provide for free bacteriological examination of throat swabs. Ten swabs were examined, six positive and four negative.

Two cases were removed to hospital one of which died in hospital.

### Enteric Fever.

One case was notified during the year.

The following figures show the number of cases notified in the previous ten years:—

1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
17	6	8	5	6	1	7	3	0	3

The patient was treated at home and recovered.

The death rate for England and Wales was 0·01.

The Council provide for free examination of blood specimens. No specimen was submitted.

### Erysipelas.

The following figures show the numbers notified in 1919 and in the preceding ten years:—

1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
12	7	11	7	10	8	13	8	5	8	8

The number equals those of the preceding year but is 0·9 below the average for the preceding ten years.

With regard to age, one was between the age group 2-5, one 15-25, three 25-45, and three 45-65.

The Ward distribution was :—

North Ward 6, East Ward 1, West Ward 1.

The cases were distributed throughout the year :  
March 1, April 1, July 1, September 1, November 1, December 3.

There was one death.

All cases were treated in their own home.

### Measles and German Measles.

Measles prevailed throughout the year, especially during the months of May and June.

The number of cases notified was 75, (comprising 60 notified by medical practitioners, and 15 notified by other persons).

The number of cases notified was therefore 58 less than in the previous year.

The following figures show the numbers notified during each month of the year :

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0	2	1	0	30	23	2	8	2	1	2	4

This gives an attack rate of 4·3 per 1000 of the estimated civilian population, compared with 7·6 in the previous year and 34·1 in 1917.

There were no deaths recorded from Measles.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 0·10.

The following figures show the number of deaths from Measles during the 10 years 1909-1918 :



1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
15	0	5	5	4	2	17	2	4	1

All cases notified or ascertained were visited by the Health Visitor in conjunction with Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

In cases where the person affected was of school age, or that other members of the same household were attending school, the head teacher was informed and the necessary steps for exclusion arranged.

No school or department of a school was closed on account of Measles during the year.

My Council's new scheme, which is under consideration, will include provision for the nursing of cases of Measles where necessary.

A General Order "The Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations 1915, Rescission Order 1919," was issued towards the end of the year. This order rescinds the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations 1915. By this order Measles and German Measles are no longer compulsorily notifiable, as from the 31st day of December, 1919.

I believe the compulsory notification of Measles has done and would still do good. Measles is still commonly regarded as a necessary and even as a relatively minor complaint. Compulsory notification has done much to remove the prevalent error.

### **Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under Two years).**

There were two deaths registered from the above cause during the year.

This gives a death-rate of 6·82 per 1000 births compared with a death-rate of 9·59 for England and Wales.

### Whooping Cough.

The disease not being notifiable in the district no definite estimate can be formed of the number of children who have suffered from the disease.

The weekly returns from the school attendance officer state 11 cases during the year. These were distributed throughout the year.

There were no deaths during the year.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 0·07

### Chickenpox and Mumps.

According to the weekly returns of sickness in schools furnished by the school attendance officer 17 and 41 cases were stated respectively. Chickenpox occurring during the 2nd quarter of the year. The cases of Mumps were distributed throughout the year.

There were no deaths from either disease.

### Ring Worm.

The before mentioned lists contain 43 cases.

Cases were excluded from school.

### Puerperal Fever.

The following figures show the number of cases notified during the years ;

1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

One case was removed to Monsall Hospital, Manchester, on May 9th. She died on the day following admission.

The second case was under the charge of a midwife. The midwife was suspended from attending any other case until she had her clothing, bag and contents thoroughly disinfected. No blame could be attached to the midwife.

The number of midwives in the district who are on the County Register is :

Trained 4, Untrained 3.

One trained midwife ceased to practice towards the commencement of the year ; a second has left the district, and one untrained midwife who had temporarily ceased to practice has recommenced.

They are frequently visited by the County Inspector of Midwives. On the whole they perform their work efficiently.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were nine cases notified during the year, compared with one the previous year, five in 1917, one in 1916, five in 1915, and six in 1914. All cases were treated at the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, seven outdoor and two indoor.

The Health Visitor reports that all cases are progressing satisfactorily and that the sight has not been seriously affected in any case.

### Tuberculosis.

During the year twenty cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

The following figures show the numbers notified during the years :—

1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
38	21	31	44	32	14

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in respect of age and sex :—

Age ...	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Total
Males ...	...	...	9	3	12
Females ...	2	3	3	...	8
Total ...	2	3	12	3	20

The distribution of the cases was as follows :—

North Ward 8, East Ward 6, West Ward 6,

There were seven deaths, as against 17 in the previous year ; 19 in 1917, 22 in 1916, and 13 in 1915.

Eleven notifications were received in respect of Tuberculosis other than the lungs, compared with ten in the previous year ; 21 in 1917, 19 in 1916, 16 in 1915, and 11 in 1914.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in respect of age and sex :—

Age	...	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwds	Total
Males	...	3	1	..	1	...	5
Females	...	1	3	1	...	1	6
Total	...	4	4	1	1	1	11

The distribution of the cases was as follows :—

North Ward 4, East Ward 4, West Ward 3.

Location of the disease:—Glands of neck 5, hand 1, skin 1, hip joint 1, ankle 1, peritoneum 1, cheek 1.

There were three deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as against four in the previous year, four in 1917, two in 1916, and one in 1915.

A weekly return of all cases notified is forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health. A nurse then visits the home of each case notified. A full record of environmental conditions is sent to me, and any insanitary or other matters prejudicial to the health of the patient or other occupant has the immediate attention of the Health Department. Rooms are disinfected when thought necessary, and in all

cases, after death or removal of a patient, the house is thoroughly disinfected before a fresh tenant is allowed to occupy it.

During the year twenty-five cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted into Sanatoria, and three cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis to the Manchester Royal Infirmary. Nineteen cases of Pulmonary and three cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discharged after having received a period of institutional treatment. A report by the Medical Officer of the Institution on the condition of the patient on discharge is furnished to me through the Central Tuberculosis Medical Officer. Summarised, these reports are as follows :—Worse 1, relieved 11, arrested 3, quiescent 3, in *statu quo* 1. In the Non-Pulmonary cases :—Relieved 3.

After discharge the patients are invited to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for observation purposes, and where considered necessary, special nourishments are provided. In case where the patient is too ill to attend the Dispensary they are visited at their own homes. The advantages offered at this Institution are now more readily accepted than heretofore, a number of cases attend regularly.

The Council provide for free bacteriological examination of sputum in all cases.

Twelve specimens were submitted to Professor Delèpine for examination. Two positive and ten negative.

Disinfectants and Izal handkerchiefs are supplied free.

Printed instructions to persons suffering from Consumption are left with each patient.

Admonitory Cards, in reference to spitting, etc., are displayed in factories, workshops and public institutions.



On the 13th March, 1919, a General Order was issued by the Local Government Board rescinding The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1918, under which Medical Officers of Health were required to furnish the Chief Commissioner of Medical Services with particulars of male persons between certain specified ages who have been notified as suffering from tuberculosis, the purposes for which the regulations were issued being served.

### Venereal Diseases.

In March, 1918, a circular letter was forwarded to every medical practitioner in the Administrative County of Lancaster giving particulars of the County Council's Scheme for the Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The scheme includes the following arrangements :—

(1) for enabling any medical practitioner practising in the area of the County Council, to obtain, at the cost of the County Council, a scientific report on any material which the medical practitioner may submit from a patient suspected to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

(2) for the treatment, etc., in hospitals or other institutions of persons suffering from Venereal Disease ; and

(3) for supplying medical practitioners with Salvarsan, or its approved substitutes, for the treatment and prevention of Venereal Diseases.

The facilities mentioned, both for diagnosis and treatment, are available to registered medical practitioners, without charge to them or their patients.

(1) Arrangements have been made by which any medical practitioner will be supplied gratuitously with the necessary outfit for collecting material for examination from persons suspected to be suffering from Venereal Disease, and a scientific report furnished.

The Laboratories available : Manchester—The University of Manchester and Public Health Laboratory, York Place.

(2) Treatment Centres or Clinics. The County Council<sup>1</sup> have made arrangements with a number of Institutions, the following are convenient centres for this district :—

Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary & Children's Hospital.

Males—Monday and Thursday, 3-5 p.m.

Females—Monday and Thursday, 3-5 p.m.

Manchester Royal Infirmary. Diseases of Skin.

Thursday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Wednesday, 6 to 8 p.m.

Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs.

Wednesday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Thursday, 6 to 8 p.m.

Manchester and Salford Lock Hospital. Daily, 5 to 7 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday excepted.

Manchester & Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, Quay Street.

(Syphilis only treated at this hospital).

Daily, Sunday excepted. Males, 9 to 10 a.m.

Females, 9 to 11 a.m.

Children, 9 to 11 a.m.

Manchester, Ancoats Hospital.

Males—Wednesday, 5-30 to 7 p.m.

Females—Wednesday, 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Each institution is available for the free treatment of all comers without distinction as to means, or as to place of residence. The strictest confidence is assured to all who seek advice. Patients attending for treatment of venereal diseases will not be distinguished in any way from patients attending for treatment of other diseases.

(3) Supply of Salvarsan or its approved substitutes.

The County Council will supply to medical practitioners, free of charge, Salvarsan or its approved substitutes for the purpose of administration to patients, but the L.G.B. have



intimated that these drugs shall only be supplied to medical practitioners who can produce satisfactory evidence of training or experience in their administration.

Printed Forms of Instructions to Patients and the Public generally.

The County Council supply these free on application.

During the year I have only been furnished with one quarterly statement showing the services rendered at the treatment centres for persons residing in the district, viz.:—Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.

Report for quarter ending the 31st March, 1919.

No. of Attendances at Out-Patient Clinic.	No. of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes used.	No. of Examinations of Pathological Material.
Males ... ..	·45—1	For detection of
	·6—2	Gonocci ... 1
Females ... ..	·75—2	For Wassermann
	·9—2	reaction ... 1

### Influenza.

The second wave of Epidemic Influenza which occurred in 1918, commenced in October and continued prevalent throughout the quarter. Towards the commencement of 1919, the epidemic had almost subsided. A third wave of Influenza spread in the district in the latter part of February and throughout March.

No School was closed during the epidemic. There were seven deaths from Influenza during the year (four males and three females) compared with 38 deaths in the previous year.

The following figures show the deaths from Influenza during the weeks ending—

Feb. 22nd.	Feb. 28th.	Mar. 8th.	Mar. 22nd.	April 16th.
2	1	1	2	1

Printed Instructions as to various precautions which might be taken (large poster size) were exhibited throughout the district in shops and other public places.

During February the Medical Department of the Local Government Board issued a Memorandum on Prevention of Influenza, and a specimen leaflet of advice to the public on preventions to be taken against Influenza.

A General Order was issued in May, 1919, which rescinded "The Public Health (Influenza) Regulations, 1918," and "The Public Health (Influenza) Regulations (No. 2), 1918," as from the 6th May, 1919.

On the 20th December, 1919, the Ministry of Health issued a Circular-letter and a revised Memorandum on the Prevention of Influenza—fear being entertained of a further outbreak of Influenza during the winter months.

In the Memorandum Influenza is reviewed in detail, and advice as to the action to be taken by Sanitary Authorities to combat Influenza outbreaks.

The Minister of Health urges that each Sanitary Authority should organize a scheme in detail to deal promptly with outbreaks of the disease.

Under Section 133 of The Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 77 of The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, any Sanitary Authority can, with the sanction of the Ministry, provide medical (including nursing) assistance for the poorer inhabitants of their district. The Ministry give general sanction to the provision of this assistance for persons suffering from Influenza. Such assistance may include—

- (a) Nursing assistance.
- (b) Domiciliary medical attendance.
- (c) "Home-help" for an Influenza stricken household.
- (d) Special arrangements made during an epidemic at public kitchens, crèches, etc.
- (e) Hospital accommodation.
- (f) Ambulance service, etc.

The Memorandum and Circular-letter has had the consideration of my Council, but so far no definite scheme has been organized.

The Ministry of Health supply gratuitously to the Medical Officer of Health anti-influenza vaccine for distribution to any medical practitioner on application.

### Pneumonia.

On the 7th January, 1919, the Local Government Board issued a General Order, "The Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery), etc., Regulations, 1919."

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st day of March, 1919.

During the ten months—March to December—thirty-two cases of Pneumonia and Influenzal-Pneumonia were notified.

There were 25 deaths from Pneumonia during the year (these exclude deaths from Pneumonia where Influenza was also stated on the certificate), compared with 28 deaths in the previous year. The death rate was 1·4 per 1000 of the estimated civilian population.

The deaths of males (19) exceed those of females (6) by 13.

The Ward distribution of the cases notified:—North Ward 14, East Ward 2, West Ward 16.

The Memorandum on Pneumonia prepared by the Medical Officer to the Board has had due consideration, and has been acted on as far as possible in dealing with cases.

### **Malaria.**

Between March 1st to December 31st, 12 cases were notified (all were recurring cases, the disease having been contracted abroad); also in accordance with A.C.I. No. 293, par. 4, dated 19th March, 1918, many cases of men returning on sick furlough to the district were notified. Cases have been kept under observation; all necessary instructions given and precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection.

No sample of blood was submitted for examination for the parasite.

There were no deaths.

### **Dysentery.**

Four cases of the above disease were notified. In one case the disease was contracted at Codford Military Camp, Wilts, where he was admitted for Pneumonia. He contracted the disease during convalescence. After nine weeks treatment in hospital he was finally discharged from the army as no longer fit for military service. The man had not seen overseas service.

In one case faeces were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination. No amoebæ cysts or dysentery bacilli found.

There were no deaths.

### **Trench Fever and Typhus Fever.**

No notification received of either disease.

### **Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.**

On the 17th December, 1918, the Local Government Board issued a General Order "The Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Polio-Encephalitis) Regu-

lations 1918 " in which provision was made for the notification of the above diseases for the period of one year from the 1st day of January, 1919.

On the 31st December, 1919, a fresh General Order was issued extending the period of operation of the principal Regulations until the Minister of Health by order otherwise directs.

No case has been notified in the district.

### **Lousiness and Itch.**

On the 27th February, 1919, the Local Government Board issued a circular and memorandum on measures for the Prevention of Lousiness and Itch.

During the early part of the year Scabies was prevalent amongst both adults and school children. In the case of the latter the teacher was asked to exclude from school, children suffering from the disease. Instructions were given to those discovered to be suffering, no satisfactory means for disinfecting clothing and bedding being available. The district is not provided with a steam disinfectator.

The disease has been less prevalent during the latter months of the year.

### **Anti-toxin for Prophylactic Treatment of Tetanus.**

All medical practitioners practising in the district were advised of the stocks of serum and where it could be obtained and a copy of the circular and memorandum supplied to each.

No application for the serum was made.

### **Foot and Mouth Disease.**

The inspector of meat (Mr. Brocklehurst) has exercised the strictest vigilance in the supervision of slaughter-houses and places where meat is deposited, prepared or exposed for sale, and of imported meats.



A memorandum on the procedure recommended to be followed in the event of persons being bitten by dogs suspected or ascertained to be rabid, was received.

On the 1st day of July, 1919, all the powers and duties of the Local Government Board passed to the Ministry of Health.

### **Hospital Accomodation.**

The Council pay a retaining fee for two beds at the Hyde Borough Smallpox Hospital and four beds at the Hyde Borough Infections Disease Hospital.

There were seven cases removed to hospital during the year viz :— Scarlet Fever 3, Diphtheria 2, Paerperal Fever 1, Pneumonia 1.

Disinfection — Houses are disinfected by spraying the floor, walls and ceiling with a solution of Formaldehyde and afterwards submitting the room to Formaldehyde vapour.

Clothing is disinfected in a similiar way. The clothing is suspended in the infected room and submitted to Formaldehyde vapour.

My Council purchased a steam disinfecter in May, 1920. It now awaits a snitable site, when fixed it will supply a long required need.

Rooms at 68 houses were disinfected.

### **Bacteriological Examinations.**

All Bacteriological work is entrusted to the Public Health Laboratory, Victoria University, Manchester.

The following tabulated statement will show the number and nature of specimens submitted, and the result of the examination,



Month.	Diphtheria.		Sputum	
	Total	+	Total	+
March...	...	...	2	...
April ...	1	1	3	...
May ...	3	2	1	...
June ...	...	...	1	1
July ...	..	...	...	...
August ..	2	2	1	...
Septber.	1	...	1	1
October .	1	...	1	...
Novber..	2	1	...	...
Decber. .	...	...	2	...
	10	6	12	2

Besid s the above, one sample of Fæces for Dysentery was submitted for examination.

Report : No Dysentery Amorbale Cysts found on Microscopic examination, no Dysentery Bacilli found on cultivation.

Also portions of the carcase of a cow which had been allocated for sale for human food (the cow was suspected to have been slaughtered while suffering from Puerperal Fever).

Report : There is clear evidence of puerperal infection and the general appearance of the muscles and glands show that the animal was generally affected. The meat is in a condition which is generally termed "fevered" and there is sufficient ground for condemning the carcase.

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

A whole-time Health Visitor (Miss Margaret Prusman) was appointed by the Council on the 23rd October, 1916. Qualifications : Three years hospital training and C.M.B. Since her appointment she has been carrying on a systematic visitation of infants, her visits and advice are much appreciated by the mothers.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened in August, 1917. The building is in Market Street, in close proximity to the Town Hall. It is centrally situated and convenient for all parts of the district.

The accommodation at the Centre consists of a fairly large committee room, which also serves as a waiting room ; a second room used for weighing babies and for consultations, and a third room containing lavatory and w.c. accommodation.

The Centre is open each Monday from 2 to 5 p.m.

The Medical Officer of Health was appointed Medical Officer to the Centre. Consultations for mothers and infants are arranged for each Monday at 3.30 p.m. A card index system has been adopted and a record of each case is kept.

Voluntary workers have done valuable service in making the Centre as bright and attractive as possible,—in providing light refreshments for mothers who bring their children, in general offering encouragement and advice to the mothers, and in giving material assistance where the necessity arises.

A Statutory Committee, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, was appointed, composed as follows : six members [of the Council and three ladies, who are not members of the Council.

The accommodation in the present building is insufficient for carrying on the work satisfactorily.

A Scheme is under consideration for the provision of a Crèche and Maternity Beds, also for larger and more convenient premises.

The following statement will show some particulars of the district also work done in connection with the scheme.

Population	Census 1911	...	...	...	16,877
	Estimated 1919	...	...	...	17,861

Births Registered (1) Legitimate	...	...	272
„ (2) Illegitimate	...	...	21
„ (3) Total	...	...	<u>293</u>

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

„ (1) Live births	...	...	286
„ (2) Still-births	...	...	13
„ (3) Total	...	...	<u>299</u>

By Midwives 208, by Parents and Doctors 91.

Infant Deaths—

„ (1) Legitimate	...	...	21
„ (2) Illegitimate	...	...	3
„ (3) Total	...	...	<u>24</u>

Rate per 1000 births—

„ (1) Legitimate	...	...	77
„ (2) Illegitimate	...	...	142
„ (3) Total	...	...	<u>81</u>

No. of Midwives practicing in the district—

Trained 3      Untrained 3.

One untrained Midwife who had temporarily ceased to practice, re-commenced during the year, and one of the trained Midwives has left the district.

Visits paid by Health Visitor during the year:

To expectant mothers— (1) First Visits	...	7
„ (2) Total Visits	...	16

Besides these special visits a number have been seen in her ordinary routine visits to infants.

To infants under 1 year (1) First Visits	...	288
„ (2) Total Visits	...	1934
To children age 1-5      Total Visits	...	363

Municipal Centre, Market Place.                      Session ... Weekly  
 Day and time of Meeting ...                      Monday 2 till 5 p.m.

Average attendance per session—

„                      (1) Expectant Mothers                      4  
 „                      (2) Children ...                      40  
 „                      (3) Medical Officer attends  
                          each Monday ... 3-30 p.m.

Infections Diseases:—

	No of cases Notified	No. of cases Visited.	No. of cases Nursed.	No. of cases Removed to Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	10	10	8 attending out-patient Dept. of Hosp. daily	2 in-patients
Measles and German } Measles (Children under 5 )	51	51	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Diarrhoea .....	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	2	1	...	1

Accommodation in Homes and Hospitals for :

(1) Complicated Maternity Cases.

(a) Provided by Local Authority—None.

(b) Provided by Voluntary Agencies—St. Mary's Hos-  
 pital, Manchester. Annual Subscription.

(2) Ordinary Maternity Cases.

(a) Provided by Local Authority—None.

(b) Provided by Voluntary Agencies—St. Mary's Hos-  
 pital, Manchester. Annual Subscription.

(3) Children up to 5 years of age.

(a) Provided by Local Authority—None.

(b) Provided by Voluntary Agencies—Children's Hos-  
 pital, Gartside Street, Manchester, and Pendlebury.  
 Cot Endowed.

(4) Convalescent Maternity Cases and Convalescent Children.

(a) Provided by Local Authority—None.

(b) Provided by Voluntary Agencies—None.

(5) Children of Widowed and Deserted and Unmarried Mothers.

(a) Provided by Local Authority—None.

(b) Provided by Voluntary Agencies—None.

(6) Unmarried Mothers and their children together.

(a) Provided by Local Authority—None.

(b) Provided by Voluntary Agencies—None.

One case of Puerperal Fever was removed to hospital and died in the institution.

A case of Puerperal Fever occurred in the practice of a midwife. She was suspended from attending other cases until her clothing, bag and contents were disinfected. No blame could be attached to the midwife.

Eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were treated in the out-patient department of the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, and two were in-patients. The Health Visitor reports that all cases have recovered, or are recovering, with good sight in both eyes.

Supply of Milk for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five. The Council's Scheme now includes provision for aiding in the supply of milk and other foods for expectant and nursing mothers and children.

Home nursing of measles, whooping cough, &c.

No arrangement has been come to with the District Nursing Association for the nursing of such cases, but the Council are considering the best means of providing such assistance where found to be necessary.



The following is a copy of the Health Visitor's Report for the year 1919 :

Number of visits paid to children (first)	.	-	288
„ „ (subsequent)	-	-	1620
Total	-	-	<u>1908</u>
Number of visits paid to children 1-5 years of age	-	-	363
Number of visits to expectant mothers (first)	-	-	7
„ „ (subsequent)	-	-	9
Total	-	-	<u>16</u>
Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum visited	-	-	10
Number of cases of Measles visited under 5 years	-	-	52
Number of attendances for weighing	-	-	1288
The Medical Officer (Dr. Stewart) attends at the Centre each Monday.			
The average number of consultations was	-	-	6
Assistance has been given to many mothers in various ways:			
In obtaining milk, foods, &c., free, and the loan of baby clothes during the necessary time.			
Number of cases granted orders for milk (free)-	-	-	38
Number of cases granted orders for foods (free)	-	-	21
Number of cases granted baby clothes (free)	-	-	13

“Baby Week” was celebrated with various festivities :

Display by the children from the various schools.

A Pic-Nic for the mothers to Werneth Low.

Tea for the mothers held at the Centre.

Entertainment at the Picture Hall (proceeds for the Child Welfare).

In May, forty-two mothers entered their babies for the “Daily Sketch” Baby Competition. Twenty-nine of the number attended the primary examination held at the Centre by Dr. Stewart, the five babies receiving the highest number of marks being selected for the “first heat” and attending later at the Stockport School for Mothers for further examination, with the result, none were chosen.



The five babies obtaining the highest marks were later awarded certificates of merit.

Sales of various articles of clothing (mostly children's garments) have been held occasionally at the Centre, thus enabling the mothers to obtain articles at a very small cost. These sales have always been much appreciated by the mothers.

In some homes there is still room for much improvement, in the way of cleanliness and ventilation, etc., and the difficulty still remains of getting the very poorest of mothers to attend the Centre.

On the whole the attendances are good, the newest mothers needing very little persuasion to come.

M. PRUSMAN (Nurse).

### Sanitary Administration.

Summary of work done in the department of the Inspector of Nuisances (Mr. Brocklehurst):—

No. of Inspections made	...	...	...	2450
No. of Notices served—				
(a) Preliminary	..	...	...	165
(b) Statutory	...	..	...	2
No. of Nuisances remedied	...	...	...	275

### Closet Accommodation.

No. of Privy Middens	...	...	...	178
No. of Closets attached to these middens	...	...	...	328
No. of Pail Closets	...	...	...	27
No. of Ashpits (excluding middens)	...	...	...	341
No. of Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	4002
No. of Portable Receptacles for Refuse	...	...	...	3483
No. of Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	661
No. of Privy Closets converted to Fresh W.C's.	...	...	...	9
No. of Privy Closets abolished	...	...	...	3
No. of Pail Closets converted to Fresh W.C's.	...	...	...	1
No. of Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh W.C's.	...	...	...	7
Amount of nightsoil and ashes removed during the				
year	...	...	...	3709 loads.

## Foods.

## MILK SUPPLY.

No. of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk	...	...	20
„ cowkeepers only	...	...	4
„ purveyors of milk	...	...	34
			—
Total	...	...	58
Dairies inspected	...	...	51
Cowsheds inspected	...	...	67
Milk shops inspected	...	...	4

## MEAT

Inspections made at slaughter-houses ... 293

Amount and kind of meat seized as unsound and unfit for human food:—

	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.
Three carcasses and all organs 3 cows Tuberculosis	1	3	3	0
One carcase and all organs one cow Johnes Disease				
One Carcase and all organs one cow Puerperal Fever,	}			526 lbs.
Beasts' Livers ...				...
Sets of (Beasts') Lungs... ..	...	...	20½	
Sheeps' Plucks ...	...	...	22	
Pigs' Livers ... ..	...	...	4	
Sets of (Pigs') Lungs ... ..	...	...	6	
Sets of Tripe ... ..	...	...	26	
Udders ... ..	...	...	8	
Heads (Beasts') ... ..	...	...	1	
Kidneys (Beasts') ... ..	...	...	2	
Frozen and Chilled Beef ... ..	...	...	456 lbs.	
English Beef ... ..	...	...	179½lbs.	
English Mutton ... ..	...	...	15½ lbs.	
Bacon ... ..	...	...	539½ lbs.	

In addition to the above six carcasses were stripped, i.e. linings of chest and stomachic walls were stripped away.

No. of slaughterhouses in the district	...	...	10
--	-----	-----	----

Other foods seized which were unfit for human food :—

Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	212
Dates	...	..	...	...	...	34 lbs.
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Crabs	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins.
Hawkers' carts inspected	...	...	...	...	...	16
Inspection of places where food is produced and sold.	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	3

### Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

Visitation notices served (Sec. 15)	...	...	30
No. of houses inspected	...	...	30
No. of preliminary notices served	...	...	30
No. of houses at which defects were remedied.	...	...	1

### Housing Accommodation.

Dwellinghouses completed and certified fit for occupation during the year	...	...	Nil.
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No. of dwellinghouses in the district :

North Ward	...	...	1464
East Ward	...	...	1064
West Ward	...	...	1733
		—	4261

No. of clubs in the district	...	...	9
No. of factories in the district	...	...	62
No. of workshops in the district	...	...	64
No. of churches and chapels in the district	...	...	11
No. of schools in the district	...	...	12
Dwellinghouses demolished for workshop extension	...	...	3

**Factory and Workshops Act. 1901. (Sec. 107).**

No. of lists received from employers within  
the district of outworkers within the district ... 31

No. of names on the above lists of out-  
workers within the district ... 361

No. of names on the above lists of out-  
workers from other districts ... 57

No. of lists received from outside employers ... 1

No. of names on the above list ... 1

Inspections of outworkers premises ... 7

No. of inspections of factories and workshops ... 19

As a result of notices received from H.M. Inspector of  
Factories relating to acts, neglects or defaults at factories  
within the district, the following works have been executed:-

Sufficient and suitable means of escape in case of fire,  
have been provided at two factories, viz:—

Messrs. J. Howe and Sons, Hat Manufacturers. and  
The Royal Laundry.

Defective and insanitary sanitary accomodation has been  
remedied at three factories, viz:—

Messrs. Gledhill Robinson and Bro,  
Messrs. N. Wild and Sons and  
Messrs. Turner, Atherton and Co. Ltd.

Limewashing has been carried out at the workshop oc-  
cupied by Messrs Radcliffe and Ogden.

By request, two privy closets and midden have been  
abolished at the works of Messrs Radcliffe and Ogden, and  
three fresh water closets substituted.

### Infectious Diseases.

No. of cases notified:—

Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	28
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	16
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	8
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	9
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	4
Malaria ...	...	...	...	12
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	32
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	75
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	20
Tuberculosis (other than the lungs)	...	...	...	11

### Hospital Accomodation.

Two beds at the Hyde Borough Smallpox Hospital.

Four Beds at the Hyde Borough Infectious Disease

Hospital. Retaining fee paid.

No. of cases removed to hospital:—

Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	1

No. of visits made to cases of Infectious Diseases 184

Disinfection:

No. of houses disinfected ... 68

No. of rooms disinfected at the above houses 108.

Class-rooms at schools have been frequently disinfected.

Sixty-six class-rooms at seven schools have been disinfected.

By request, four workrooms at a workshop have been disinfected.

Six lots of bedding have been removed from premises and destroyed.

## Smoke Observations:

No hourly observations taken, but whenever excessive emission of smoke has been detected, visits are made to the works concerned, the stokers are warned, and the owners or managers are interviewed, they generally complain of the inferior quality of coal.

## Adoptive Acts in force in the District.

Title of Act.	Date Act came in force in the District.
The Public Libraries Act and Acts amending the same ... ..	21st May, 1887.
The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. ... ..	26th March, 1892
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. <sup>2</sup> ... ..	1st May, 1894.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. ... ..	1st July, 1894.
The Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	1st May, 1896.
The Museum & Gymnasiums Act, 1891	1st October, 1897.
The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1889... ..	6th May, 1901.

## Chemical and Bacteriological Work during the Year.

The Council have made arrangements with the Public Health Laboratory, Victoria University, Manchester.

All specimens submitted are examined free of cost to the sender.

The following is a statement of the number and nature of specimens sent and the result of the examination :—

Diphtheria ... .. Total 10. Positive 6.

Sputum (Tuberculosis). Total 12. Positive 2.



Fæces for Dysentery 1. Result of examination : No dysentery amœbæ cysts found on microscopic examination. No dysentery bacilli found on cultivation.

Portions of the carcass of a cow allocated for sale for human food, suspected to have been slaughtered while suffering from Puerperal Fever. Result of examination : There is clear evidence of puerperal infection, and the general appearance of the muscles and glands shows that the animal was generally affected. The meat is in a condition which is generally termed "fevered," and there is sufficient ground for condemning the carcass.

Library books found in infected houses are either destroyed or thoroughly disinfected by spreading the leaves and submitting them to the fumes of burning sulphur or formaldehyde vapour.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases were dealt with according to the rules laid down in the "Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School, 1909."

No School, or department of a School, was closed during the year.

### Housing.

#### (1) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT—

(1)	Total number of houses ...	...	...	4261
	Number for the working classes...	...	...	3948
	New houses for the working classes erected during the year, or in course of erection	...	Nil.	
(2)	Population (estimated civilian) ...	...	...	17146

There are a considerable number of demobilized men who have now returned to the district ; also it is anticipated that there will be industrial developments in the district which will bring to the district a larger population.

(3) (a) Extent of shortage of houses ... .. 500

(b) Measures taken, or contemplated, to meet the shortage—

A Housing Committee has been appointed as suggested in Memorandum of Ministry of Health, 7th August, 1919.

Negotiations for the purchase of a site for the erection of 100 houses or thereabouts “as a first instalment of the scheme” are practically completed, and it is hoped that actual building operations will be commenced within the next two or three months.

## (II) OVERCROWDING—

(1) Number of houses intended for one family only which are now occupied (without having been specially adapted) by two or more families—

Two families ... ..	370
Three families ... ..	9
	— 379

(2) Causes :—

Abnormal shortage of houses due to

(a) Lack of building operations during the past five years.

(b) Increase in the population.

(3) Measures taken or contemplated to deal with overcrowding :—

It is expected the erection of additional houses will solve the question.

(4) Action taken in regard to overcrowding :—

With one exception, no action was taken.

In this case a four-roomed house was occupied by three families, one family had recently come from a neighbouring town, the tenant was threatened with proceedings, one family left to find accommodation elsewhere.

## (III) FITNESS OF HOUSES—

- (1) (a) General standard of houses in the district Good.
- (b) General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses : Dampness, delapidation and decay.
- (2) Action taken as regards unfit houses under the Public Health Acts :—
  - (a) One hundred and sixty-five preliminary notices and two statutory notices, requiring the abatement of nuisances, have been served.
  - (b) The Housing Acts: —  
Thirty dwelling-houses were inspected for the purposes of the housing Acts.

Thirty houses were inspected under Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909. No Closing Orders made.

Defects in one house were remedied without making Closing Order.

- (3) Difficulties in remedying unfitness—  
Generally, shortage of labour and high price of material ; also inability to get a return on capital expended during the operation of the Rents and Mortgages (Restrictions) Acts, which limits rents to pre-war amounts.
- (4) Conditions so far as they affect housing as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal.

All houses in the district receive their water supply from the Manchester Corporation mains ; good in quality and unlimited in quantity.

The following figures show the relative number of closets of various types in the district :—

Fresh W. C's.	Waste Water Closets.	Latrine Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privy Closets.	Dustbins.	Dry Ashpits.	Privy Middens.	Cesspools.	Public and Private Urinals.
4002	661	147	27	328	3483	341	178	3	131

During the year 21 privy, pail and waste water closets were abolished, and 17 fresh water closets substituted; also 9 privy middens and dry ashpits have been replaced by 8 movable dustbins.

Scavenging and removable house refuse is carried out satisfactorily. This work is performed by the Sanitary Authority.

#### (IV) UNHEALTHY AREAS—

There is no area within the district which can be considered unhealthy.

There are 53 houses which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit, but these are scattered throughout the district, (result of survey).

#### (V) BY-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, ETC.—

- (1) Plans are deposited with, and approved by the Council subject to the buildings conforming to the by-laws of the Council. Buildings are regularly inspected during the course of erection, and finally inspected after completion, and if found in accordance with the by-laws of the district, they are then certified as fit for human habitation.
- (2) There is no apparent need for revision of the present by-laws.

(VI) STATISTICS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING  
31ST DEC., 1919.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which complaints were made that they are unfit for human habitation.
  - (a) By householders ... .. nil
- (2) Action under section 17 of the Housing Act 1909 :—
  - (a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of the section ... .. 30
  - (b) Number of dwelling-houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation, ... .. nil
  - (c) Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders. ... 1
- (3) Action under section 28 of the Housing Act 1919 :—
  - (a) Number of orders for repairs issued ... .. none
  - (b) Number of cases in which repairs carried out by the local authority ... .. none
  - (c) Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit without reconstruction ... .. none
- (4) Closing Orders:—
  - (a) Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to making of closing orders (post survey) 53
  - (b) Number of closing orders made ... .. none
  - (c) Number of dwelling-houses in regard to which closing orders were determined on the houses being made fit for human habitation ... .. none
- (5) Demolition Orders :—
  - (a) Number of demolition orders made ... .. none
  - (b) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... .. none

(6) Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily ... .. none

(7) Obstructive Buildings :—

(a) Number of representations made (sect. 38 of the Housing Act of 1890.) ... .. none

(b) Number of buildings demolished ... .. none

(c) Number of representations still under consideration ... .. none

(8) Staff engaged in housing work with brief duties of each officer :—

(a) Designated Officer under the Housing, (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 :— Mr. Brocklehurst, Inspector of Nuisances, Urban District Council, Denton.

(b) For houses under Councils' Housing Scheme :—  
Architects, Architectural Surveyors and Quantity Surveyors : Messrs. Thorpe and Collier, Denton, and Messrs Newton and Barlow, Manchester and Southport.  
Clerk of the Works ... .. not yet appointed.  
The Surveyor for the Denton Urban District Council ( Mr. J. B. Cooke ) is responsible for the lay out plans.

A Survey in detail of the whole district was carried out in October, 1919. The following table is a summary of the result :—



WARD.	Total Number of Dwelling- houses.	Number of Working-Class Dwellings of following Types and Average Rents.																No. of Houses with Bath.	No. of Houses with Bath in Separate Room.	Number of Houses with			Total Number of Inhabitants.	No of Houses with more than two persons over 6 years of age per bedroom.	Demand for New Houses.	
		A.	B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		ONE Family.	TWO Families.	THREE Families.			TYPE.	With Parlour.	Without Parlour.				
		Living Room, Scullery, 2 Bedrooms.		Living Room, Scullery, 3 Bedrooms.		Parlour, Living Room, Scullery, 2 Bedrooms.		Parlour, Living Room, Scullery, 3 Bedrooms.		Parlour, Living Room, Scullery, 4 Bedrooms.		Tenements and Block Buildings.		Other Working class Dwelling-houses specifying:												
		No.	Rent.	No.	Rent.	No.	Rent.	No.	Rent.	No.	Rent.	No.	Rent.	No.											Rent.	
North	1464	828	5/-	51	6/7	218	6/8	235	7/6	24	9/7½	—	—	3 Rooms 3	3/4			256	224	1322	139	1	5824	278	53	64
East	1064	651	4/4	59	6/-	85	6/2	223	6/11	43	9/-	—	—	—	—			136	112	978	83	4	4461	222	17	64
West	1733	690	5/-	86	6/3	330	6/8	397	7/10½	25	10/7	—	—	—	—			563	526	1575	148	4	6897	273	68	59
Totals	4261	2169	4/9½	196	6/3	633	6/7	855	7/6	92	9/2	—	—	3	3/4			955	862	3875	370	9	17182	773	138	187
																								325		

